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The Male of *Lobogynioides obtusum* Trägårdh (Acarina, Diplogyniidae)

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Abstract. Two specimens, one male and one female, are referred to as conspecific with the holotype, number IT 1237 (Trägårdh, 1951). A description of the male, previously unknown, is presented.

In 1951, Trägårdh described a new genus and species of diplogyniid, *Lobogynioides obtusum,* from one specimen, a female, collected on *Geotrupes* sp. at East Falls Church, Massachusetts, U.S.A., by the Danish entomologist, F. Johansen. Trägårdh designated this female specimen allotype number IT 1237 and deposited it in the Museum of Natural History of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

In 1958 the writer received from C. W. Rettenmeyer, Lawrence, Kansas, two diplogyniids—one female and one male. Both were collected by Mr. Rettenmeyer in September, 1955, from a log in the University of Kansas Natural History Reserve. Study of these two mites has revealed that they are *Lobogynioides obtusum* Trägårdh. Since the male was previously unknown, a description of it is presented in this paper.

Description

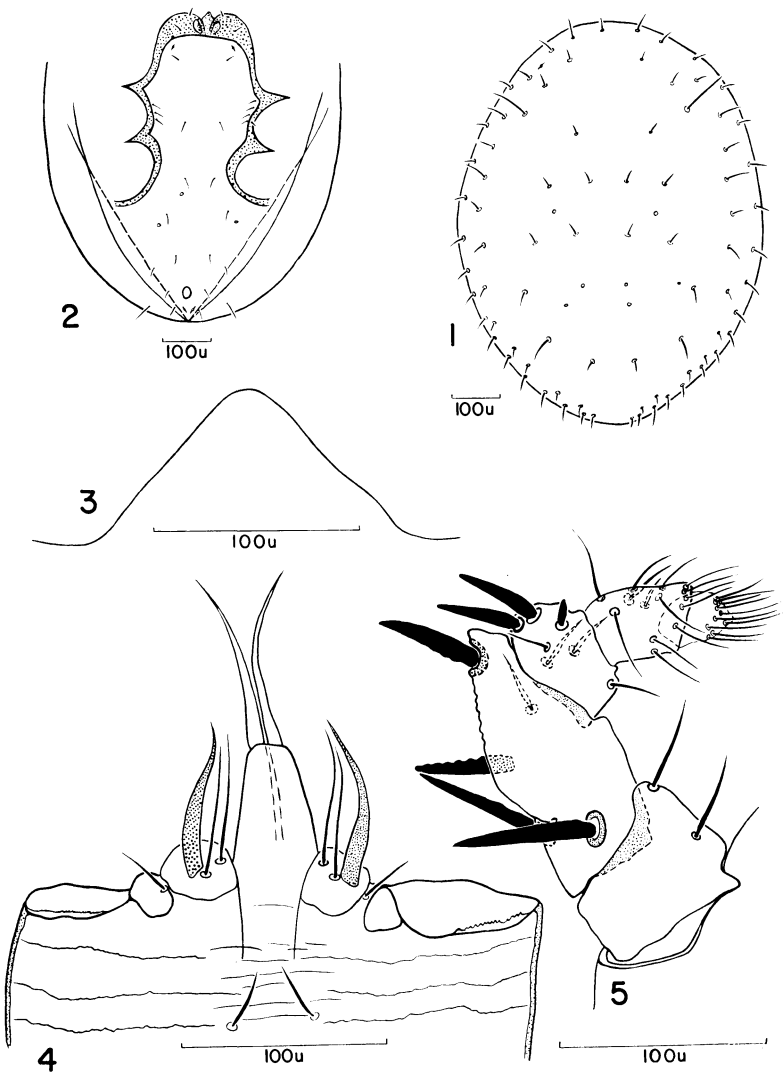
LENGTH. 810 microns.

WIDTH. 619 microns.

SHAPE. Elongate-oval, margin of body broadly rounded anteriorly and posteriorly.

DORSUM. (Figure 1). Shoulders are not as prominent as those of female. Shape is more elongate than that of female and with a less broadly rounded posterior margin. Setation appears to be similar between sexes, although it is impossible to make a detailed comparison since several hairs are absent from the dorsum of the male. The most conspicuous features are the pair of somewhat longer vertical hairs inserted submarginally from the anterior border, the pair of relatively long hairs located in the shoulder region, and the pair of long hairs inserted in the posterior half of the opisthosoma.

VENTER. (Figure 2). Sternal plate. Genital aperture occupying median one-third of the heavily-sclerotized anterior blade. Setation asymmetrical in sternal area near coxae III, there being four or five hairs in or near the left sternal angle betwen coxae II and III, and two or three hairs associated with the right angle.



The male of *Lobogynioides obtusum* Tragardh

Figure 1. Dorsum
Figure 2. Venter
Figure 3. Tectum
Figure 4. Hypostome
Figure 5. Palps

Ventro-anal and marginal plates. Similar to those of female. (See Figure 82 in Trägårdh, 1951).

GNATHOSOMA. Tectum. (Figure 3). Median length less than basal width. Apex bluntly rounded without mucro.

Hypostome. (Figure 4). Corniculi slender, finely attenuated, and slightly longer than hypopharyngeal apodemes which terminate in two slender, delicate hypopharyngeal processes. Four pairs of hy-

postomal hairs of which I and II are about equal in length and longer than III and IV. Base of hypostome with several transverse wavy lines.

PALPS. (Figure 5). Femur longer than genu, tibia, and tarsus combined and with four large cornuate spines having more or less wavy surfaces. The proximal two spines are longer and more slender than the distal two spines which are more massive. Trochanter with two slender attenuated hairs. Genu with two cornuate spines slightly smaller than the two distal femoral spines. Additional setation of genu includes a short spur-like hair in the distal region and four hairs of conventional shape. Tibia with fourteen hairs distributed over its surface. Tarsus with ten hairs concentrated in its distal region.

Both specimens, numbers 875 (male) and 876 (female), will be deposited in the Snow Entomological Museum, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Discussion

A study of Trägårdh's paper of 1951 shows that he described several new genera and species on the basis of one or more female specimens of which one, in each instance, was designated the allotype without any designation of holotype. These new descriptions include *Neodiplogynium schubarti, Tridiplogynium inexpectatum, Trichodiplogynium surinamense, Trichodiplogynium bipilis, Schizodiplogynium capillatum,* and *Diplogyniopsis multidentata,* in addition to *Lobogynioides obtusum.* Therefore, it appears likely that the designation of the single female of *Lobogynioides obtusum* as allotype does not constitute a *lapsus;* but, rather, is indicative of Trägårdh's intent. For this reason, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, the female specimen described by Trägårdh as *Lobogyniodes obtusum* and designated by him as "Allotype nr. IT 1237 in the Copenhagen Museum" is the holotype.

The male specimen mounted on slide number 875 and described previously in this paper, and the female specimen mounted on slide number 876 are not designated by the writer as any kind of "type". Instead, they are referred to as specimens conspecific with the holotype, number IT 1237.

Literature Cited

Trägårdh, Ivar. 1951. Studies on the Celaenopsidae, [Diplogyniidae and Schizogyniidae (Acarina). Arkiv för Zoologi, (2)1(4-5):361-451, 156 figs.

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